

## CAPSULE SUMMARY SHEET

Survey No.: CH-166 Construction Date: circa 1870

Name: Idaho

Location: 9285-9350 Mudd Farm Lane, La Plata vicinity, Charles County

Private/Agriculture, Private Residence/Occupied/Good, Deteriorated/Restricted

### **Description:**

Idaho is a large agricultural property located on the south side of Port Tobacco Road (State Route 6) in the La Plata vicinity of Charles County. The farmstead consists of a circa 1870 main house and meat house; an early-nineteenth century tenant house; and a tobacco barn, dairy barn, machine shed, utility sheds and barns from the early-twentieth century. Three modern dwellings are also located on the property. Idaho occupies 83.9 hectares (207.4 acres) and encompasses one 78.61-hectare (194.25-acre) parcel owned by FAIDCO, Inc, as well as four smaller parcels owned by the Mudd and Hobbs families. The smaller parcels are accessed by Mudd Farm Lane, which leads south from Port Tobacco Road (State Route 6).

### **Significance:**

Constructed circa 1870, Idaho illustrates the development of agriculture in Charles County from large, eighteenth-century landholdings to nineteenth-century gentlemen's farms to smaller, twentieth century farms. The property contains a potentially-significant early tenant house, a vernacular Italianate house and twentieth century outbuildings. The property is associated with Frederick Stone, a locally-significant lawyer and politician.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties

### 1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Idaho (preferred)

and/or common Don and Debra Hobbs Property/FAIDCO, Inc. Property

### 2. Location

street & number 9285-9350 Mudd Farm Lane

\_\_\_ not for publication

city, town La Plata

☒ vicinity of congressional district

state MD

county Charles

### 3. Classification

#### Category

\_\_\_ district

☒ building(s)

\_\_\_ structure

\_\_\_ site

\_\_\_ object

#### Ownership

\_\_\_ public

☒ private

\_\_\_ both

#### Public Acquisition

\_\_\_ in process

\_\_\_ being considered

☒ not applicable

#### Status

☒ occupied

\_\_\_ unoccupied

\_\_\_ work in progress

#### Accessible

☒ yes: restricted

\_\_\_ yes: unrestricted

\_\_\_ no

#### Present Use

☒ agriculture

\_\_\_ commercial

\_\_\_ educational

\_\_\_ entertainment

\_\_\_ government

\_\_\_ industrial

\_\_\_ military

\_\_\_ museum

\_\_\_ park

☒ private residence

\_\_\_ religious

\_\_\_ scientific

\_\_\_ transportation

\_\_\_ other:

### 4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Don and Debra Hobbs/FAIDCO, Inc.

street & number 9350 Mudd Farm Lane/P.O. Box 310

telephone no.:

city, town La Plata

state and zip code MD 20646

### 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Land Records Office of Charles County

liber 2586/237

street & number Charles County Courthouse

folio 351/125

city, town La Plata

state MD

### 6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date

\_\_\_ federal \_\_\_ state \_\_\_ county \_\_\_ local

depository for survey records

city, town

state

## 7. Description

Survey No. CH-166

### Condition

☐ excellent  
☒ good  
☐ fair

☒ deteriorated  
☐ ruins  
☐ unexposed

### Check one

☐ unaltered  
☒ altered

### Check one

☒ original site  
☐ moved

date of move \_\_\_\_\_

Resource Count: 13

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Idaho is a large agricultural property located on the south side of Port Tobacco Road (State Route 6) in the La Plata vicinity of Charles County. The farmstead consists of a circa 1870 main house and meat house; an early-nineteenth century tenant house; and a tobacco barn, dairy barn, machine shed, utility sheds and barns from the early-twentieth century. Three modern dwellings are also located on the property. Idaho occupies 83.9 hectares (207.4 acres) and encompasses one 78.61-hectare (194.25-acre) parcel owned by FAIDCO, Inc., as well as four smaller parcels owned by the Mudd and Hobbs families. The smaller parcels are accessed by Mudd Farm Lane, which leads south from Port Tobacco Road (State Route 6).

The circa 1870 house is Italianate in style. The 2½-story, 3-bay main block has a cruciform plan with multiple additions. The house rests on a brick foundation and is of wood-frame construction with modern, vinyl siding. The cross-gabled roof is covered in standing-seam metal and has open eaves with sawn brackets. A massive, brick chimney is located in the center of the roof. The chimney is corbelled and has two raised brick panels on each side. The house has several types of windows, including 6/9, 6/6 and 4/4 double-hung sashes. Some of the windows have louvered shutters. The house has additions on the east, south and west elevations.

On the front, or north elevation, the main entry is located in the projecting, center cross-gable. The entry is approached by brick steps with a wrought-iron rail. The paneled door has 3-light sidelights and a broken pediment. The steps, door and surround are modern. On the second story, the cross-gable has paired, 4/4 windows with louvered shutters. A single, 4/4 window is located in the gable. On each side of the cross-gable, beneath the side gable roof, the first story has a 6/9 window with louvered shutters. The second story has 6/6 windows with paneled aprons and louvered shutters.

On the east elevation, the front cross-gable has a 4/4 window on each story. To the south, the side-gable section has paired, 4/4 windows on the first and second stories and a single 4/4 window in the gable. In the northeast corner of the side-gable section and the rear ell is a small, 2-story shed addition with a 6/6 window on each story. A 2-story, gable-roof wing extends south from the rear ell. This wing has a corbelled brick chimney in the north end, a bracketed cornice, and a lower ridge line than the ell. A 1-story shed addition covers the rear wing and the south bay of the rear ell. The addition has a screened porch at its south end, a single 6/6 window and paired 6/6 windows. Above the addition, the rear ell and rear wing each have a 6/6 window.

On the south elevation, the rear wing has a modern door on the first story and a 6/6 window on the second story. A 6/6 window is also located on the second story of a 2-story shed addition on the west elevation. A screened porch is located at the south end of a 1-story shed addition on the east.

On the west elevation, the cross-gable has a 4/4 window on each story. The side-gable section has paired 4/4 windows on the first and second stories and a single 4/4 window in the gable. A 2-story shed addition covers the rear ell. The first story of the addition is a screened porch with a shed roof over the entry. Within the porch is an entry with a half-glass door and a 6/6 window with louvered shutters. The second story of the addition is enclosed in weatherboard and has a 6/6 window on this elevation. A 6/6 window is located on each story of the rear wing.

Immediately southwest of the main house is the meat house. The 1-story, 1-bay meat house is constructed of wood frame and covered in wood weatherboard. The gable roof has open eaves and is covered in standing-seam metal. The meat house has a batten door on the east elevation and a 4/4 double-hung window with louvered shutters on the north elevation.

## CONTINUATION SHEET

### MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

### STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Idaho

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## 7. Description (Continued)

Immediately east of the meat house is a twentieth-century well head and pump. A hipped-roof shelter supported by four square posts has been constructed over the well. The main house, meat house and well are located on Charles County Tax Map 44 Parcel 44.

The early-nineteenth century tenant house and several early-twentieth century outbuildings are located east of the main house on Charles County Tax Map 44, Parcel 194. At the time of this survey, they were within a fenced pasture and were not accessible. The tenant house consists of a 1 1/2-story, 2-bay first period block and a 2-story, 3-bay second period block. The first period block, located on the west end, follows a chambered-hall plan. It has a brick foundation and asbestos siding walls. The steeply-pitched, side gable roof is covered in modern, standing-seam metal and has two gabled dormers on its north slope. The dormers have small, 4-light windows. A modern, brick chimney is located in the east gable end. This block has an entry and a 4/4 double-hung window on the front, or south elevation, and two 4/4 double-hung windows on the north elevation.

The second period block, located on the east end, rests on a foundation of masonry piers. The walls are covered in asbestos siding and the roof in standing-seam metal. A modern, brick chimney is located in the east gable end. A modern porch stretches across the front, or south elevation. The porch has a concrete-block foundation and square, wood posts supporting a corrugated-metal shed roof. Behind the porch, the main entry, containing a half-glass door, is located in the center bay. A 4/4 double-hung window is located on each side of the door. On the north elevation, two 4/4 double-hung windows are located on the first story while three 4-light windows are located at the attic level. An additional 4-light window is located in the east gable end.

The first period block of the tenant house probably dates to the early-nineteenth century, while the second period block probably dates to the mid-nineteenth century.

A small, modern, wood-frame animal shelter is located immediately south of the tenant house.

A cluster of early-twentieth century outbuildings is located further south of the tenant house. The machine shed is constructed of vertical board and has a gable roof with shed extensions on each side. A concrete-block chimney is located in the center of the roof. The northwest corner of the building is constructed of concrete block. The machine shed has multiple sets of double, batten doors.

The dairy barn is located west of the machine shed. The dairy barn has a concrete-block first story, a vertical-board second story, and a standing-seam metal, gambrel roof. The barn has sliding double doors, two single doors and four 2-light windows on the north elevation. The east elevation has a door and two windows on the first story and double, batten doors on the second story.

West of the dairy barn is a small, wood-frame shed. The shed is covered in vertical board and has a standing-seam metal, gable roof.

## CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Idaho

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ADDRESS: 9285-9350 Mudd Farm Lane, La Plata vicinity, Charles County

### 7. Description (Continued)

North of the tenant house, at the entrance to the pasture, is a tobacco barn. The tobacco barn is covered in widely-spaced, vertical boards and has a standing-seam metal, gable roof. Double, batten doors are located on the east elevation.

Also on Tax Map 44, Parcel 194, southeast of the intersection of Port Tobacco Road (State Route 6) and Mudd Farm Lane, is a wood-frame barn. The barn is constructed of vertical board and has a standing-seam metal, gambrel roof. The barn has a shed extension on its south side and two sets of double batten doors facing west.

Three small tax parcels within the property have modern buildings. Parcel 185, at 9230 Mudd Farm Lane, contains a 2-story, 5-bay, wood-frame dwelling. Parcel 280, at 9255 Mudd Farm Lane, contains a 2-story, 4-bay, wood-frame and brick dwelling. Parcel 211, at 9300 Mudd Farm Lane, contains a 2-story, 5-bay wood-frame and brick dwelling. This parcel also contains a 2-story, vertical board barn.

Idaho occupies 83.9 hectares (207.4 acres) of rolling land in a suburbanizing area west of La Plata. The land is partly cultivated and partly woodland. Mudd Farm Lane runs north to south through the center of the property. The property is also traversed by several branches of Port Tobacco Creek.



## 8. Significance

Survey No. CH-166

Period	Areas of Significance -- Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archaeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)	

Specific dates circa 1870

Builder/Architect unknown

check: Applicable Criteria: ☒ A ☒ B ☒ C ☐ D

and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Idaho is located on lands that were inherited by Alexander Manning from his father Wilfred Manning around 1830. Wilfred Manning had acquired two large tracts of land during his lifetime. The first, a 272-hectare (672-acre) tract, was bought from Francis Newman in 1817. That tract included parts of "May Day," "Prospect Hill," "Moore's Ditch," "Lane's Delight" and "Beauty." In 1821, Manning bought from the Brent family a 121.4-hectare (300-acre) tract and two-thirds interest in a 101.2-hectare (250-acre) tract. At that time, Thomas Bowie was listed as a tenant on the 101.2-hectare (250-acre) tract. Which of these three tracts later became Idaho is unclear. The first-period block of the tenant house is the only extant building from this time period.

In 1830, Alexander Manning sold 160.33 hectares (396 acres) to Elizabeth G. Davis. The second-period block of the tenant house may date to Davis' ownership. Davis sold the property to Ann E. Stonestreet in 1849. In 1853, Stonestreet sold the property to Frederick and Jennie Stone, and Harry and Ann Robertson. The Stones resided on the property.

Frederick Stone, born in 1820, was the grandson of Michael Jenifer Stone (see Equality, CH-99). He graduated from St. John's College in Annapolis in 1839. As a lawyer, Stone joined the practice of his uncle, William Briscoe Stone, in Port Tobacco. In 1852, he was appointed by the State Assembly to help revise the rules of the State Court. Stone served as a Democrat in the State House of Delegates in 1864, 1865 and 1871, and in the United States Congress from 1867 to 1871. In 1865, he also served as defense counselor for David Herold, co-conspirator with John Wilkes Booth in the assassination of President Lincoln. From 1881 to 1890, Stone was an associate judge for the State Court of Appeals (Wearmouth 1986, 33-35).

Frederick Stone built the Italianate house at Idaho around 1870. Some sources indicate that the house may contain an earlier core, although it is not visible from the exterior. The house was enlarged several times as the Stone family grew. Frederick Stone died at his home in 1899. In 1900, his daughter and son-in-law, Jennie and John Matthews, bought the property, which then included three tracts totaling 87.8 hectares (217 acres). The heirs of Jennie Matthews sold the property to William J. and Edith A Schock in 1942.

F. DeSales and Louise F. Mudd bought the property in 1948. In 1970, they sold most of the land surrounding the buildings to FAIDCO, Inc., but retained a 1.38-hectare (3.415-acre) parcel with the house for themselves. The three children of the Mudd family bought small parcels for themselves from FAIDCO in 1973, 1975 and 1977. The modern houses are located on these parcels. The parcel containing the Italianate house was bought by Don and Debra Hobbs in 1998.

## CONTINUATION SHEET

### MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

### STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Idaho

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ADDRESS: 9285-9350 Mudd Farm Lane, La Plata vicinity, Charles County

## 8. Significance (Continued)

The main house at Idaho is an example of a vernacular interpretation of the Italianate style. The Italianate style emerged in the mid-nineteenth century along with Gothic Revival and other Picturesque styles. The Italianate style peaked in the 1860s and faded in the 1870s. Italianate buildings generally have low-pitched gable, hipped or mansard roofs with wide, overhanging eaves and ornate brackets. The tall, narrow windows often have segmental or round arches and decorative brackets, crowns or hoods. Front porches are common and often have turned posts and brackets. About 30 percent of Italianate houses have a center cross-gable or a tower. Vernacular examples of the style most commonly utilize two elements: the bracketed cornice and the arched windows. The house at Idaho incorporates several elements of the style, including the center cross-gable, the bracketed cornice and the tall, narrow windows. Other elements of the style, such as arched windows and a front porch, are not present on this example (Gowans 1992, 189-192; McAlester 1984, 211-214).

The development of Idaho parallels the development of agriculture in Charles County. By the late-eighteenth century, the acquisition of huge estates and plantations had become the trademark of tobacco culture. This was due to the harmful effects of the plant on soil fertility. The crop produced its maximum yield when planted on newly cleared land. Intensive planting of tobacco on the same acreage quickly exhausted the soil, thus requiring additional cleared land for further plantings. After three years, plot yield was smaller and the crop took longer to mature (Wesler et al. 1981:125). Within 25 years of the first cropping, tobacco land had to be left fallow and new land had to be cleared (Wallerstein 1980:165). The prime tracts of arable land, then, were those that combined suitable conditions for growing tobacco with room for future relocation and expansion (Walsh 1977, 408). The most productive land was consolidated into large tracts early in the settlement history of the colony, and these tracts were maintained through the eighteenth century. The 272-hectare (672-acre tract owned by Francis Newman until 1817 is an example of this. These plantations were generally managed and cultivated by tenant farmers and slaves; the owner, a "gentleman farmer," frequently had a profession outside of agriculture.

Throughout the early and mid-nineteenth century, tobacco cultivation remained the predominant economic and agricultural activity in Charles County. The County was one of the largest tobacco-producing counties in the state. However, nearly two centuries of intensive tobacco planting had begun to take a toll on the coastal plain's arable land. An 1852 gazetteer described the county's soil as exhausted from over-cultivation of tobacco. Many farmers in southern Maryland left to pursue opportunities in newly acquired lands to the west. New settlers from Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey replaced most of the planters emigrating from southern Maryland, however, and helped initiate greater diversification and upgrading of the region's agriculture. Crop rotation techniques, including the planting of clover, also were introduced (Craven 1965, 71). The new farmers planted corn, wheat, and rye in greater numbers than their predecessors. Cattle grazing within the county also increased. Orchards also were established in greater numbers than earlier (Lawrence 1878, 8, Craven 1965, 71). The average Charles County farm in 1850 consisted of roughly 340 acres with 178 acres improved. Idaho measured 160.3 hectares (396 acres) at this time.

At the conclusion of the Civil War and the demise of the plantation system, farm size slowly decreased while the number of farms increased. With credit from banks in Baltimore, a number of farmers, many of them former slaves who remained on the very plantations where they once labored, were able to acquire and develop farmland. Many planters found themselves forced to sell off portions of their estates following the Civil War. Former slaves generally managed to acquire small parcels, and were obliged to supplement their income by hiring out as laborers or working at other occupations (McDaniel 1982, 188-191, in Moeller 1995, 16). Tenant farming and sharecropping were also practiced, but the availability of credit placed a greater proportion of Maryland's farmland under independent ownership than in other former slave states (McCauley 1977, in Moeller et al. 1995, 16). As a prominent lawyer and politician, Frederick Stone was less affected by these trends in agriculture, however the Idaho farm had been reduced to 87.82 (217 acres) by 1900.

# CONTINUATION SHEET

## MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Idaho

SURVEY NO.: CH-166

ADDRESS: 9285-9350 Mudd Farm Lane, La Plata vicinity, Charles County

## 8. Significance (Continued)

Tobacco remained an important crop during the twentieth century. Seventy-two percent of Charles County farms cultivated tobacco in the 1970s. Charles County's 6.5 million pounds of annual production ranked it first among southern Maryland's five counties (CCCC c1972, 72). Despite suburbanization, agricultural land composed 36 percent of the county's property during the 1970s. The county's over 700 farms averaged 145 acres each. Idaho measured approximately 50.6 hectares (225 acres) throughout much of the twentieth century.

### National Register Evaluation:

Idaho is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The property is eligible under Criterion A for its association with the development of agriculture in Charles County. The property was part of a large, late-eighteenth century plantation which evolved into a nineteenth-century gentleman's farm and a smaller, twentieth-century farm. The property is eligible under Criterion B for its association with Frederick Stone, a locally significant lawyer and politician. The property is eligible under Criterion C, as it includes a good example of a vernacular Italianate house. The house has several features drawn from the Italianate style, including a center cross-gable, a bracketed cornice, and tall, narrow windows. The entry is the only major feature that has been altered; all other major changes date to an historic period. The property also includes an earlier house. The property retains its integrity of location, design, setting, feeling and association.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST	
Eligibility recommended <u>XX</u>	Eligibility Not Recommended _____
Comments _____	
_____	
_____	
Reviewer, OPS: <u>[Signature]</u>	Date: <u>10/18/99</u>
Reviewer, NR Program: <u>[Signature]</u>	Date: <u>10/19/99</u>



## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. CH-166

See Attached

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 83.9 hectares (207.4 acres)

Quadrangle name La Plata, MD

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

### Verbal boundary description and justification

See Attached

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Julie Darsie

organization P.A.C. Spero & Company

date January 1999

street & number 40 W. Chesapeake Avenue, Suite 412

telephone (410) 296-1635

city or town Baltimore

state Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposed only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to:

Maryland Historical Trust  
DHCP/DHCD  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023  
(410) 514-7600

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM  
RESOURCE NAME: Idaho  
SURVEY NO.: CH-166  
ADDRESS: 9285-9350 Mudd Farm Lane, La Plata vicinity, Charles County

## 9. Major Bibliographical References (Continued)

- Caravan, Jill. *American Barns, a Pictorial History*. Philadelphia and London: Courage Books.
- Charles County Chamber of Commerce (CCCC). c. 1972. "Charles County Guide." Vertical File "Md – Counties," Prince George's County Public Library, Hyattsville, MD.
- Craven, Avery Odelle. 1965. *Soil Exhaustion as a Factor in the Agricultural History of Virginia and Maryland, 1606-1860*. Gloucester, MA: Peter Smith.
- Gowans, Alan. 1992. *Styles and Types of North American Architecture*. New York: Harper Collins.
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## CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Idaho

SURVEY NO.: CH-166

ADDRESS: 9285-9350 Mudd Farm Lane, La Plata vicinity, Charles County

## 10. Geographical Data (Continued)

### Verbal Boundary Description and Justification:

The National Register Boundaries for Idaho correspond to those defined for Charles County Tax Map 44 Parcel 194. Included within this boundary are Parcels 44, 185, 211 and 280. The property is bounded on the north by Port Tobacco Road (State Route 6), on the east by an adjacent parcel and the corporate limits of La Plata, on the south by the Southern Maryland Electric Company right-of-way, and on the west by adjacent tax parcels. This boundary encompasses 83.9 hectares (207.4 acres) and includes the main house, tenant house, smokehouse, tobacco barn, dairy barn, machine shed, sheds and barns as contributing resources, and the three modern houses as non-contributing resources. The boundary encompasses the remainder of the agricultural land still associated with the property.

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

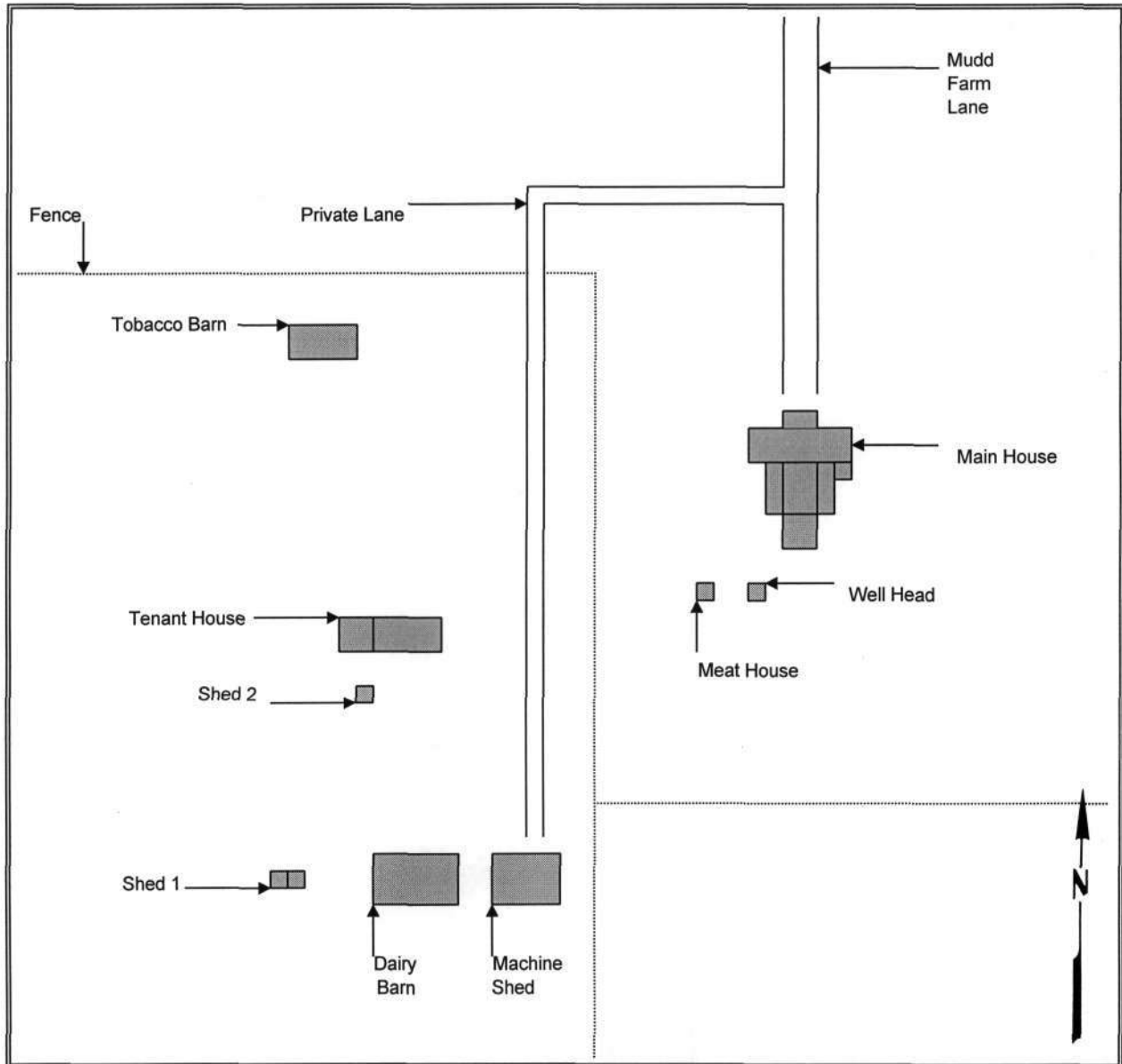
RESOURCE NAME: Idaho

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ADDRESS: 9285-9350 Mudd Farm Lane, La Plata vicinity, Charles County

## 10. Geographical Data (Continued)

### Resource Sketch Map:



# CONTINUATION SHEET

## MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

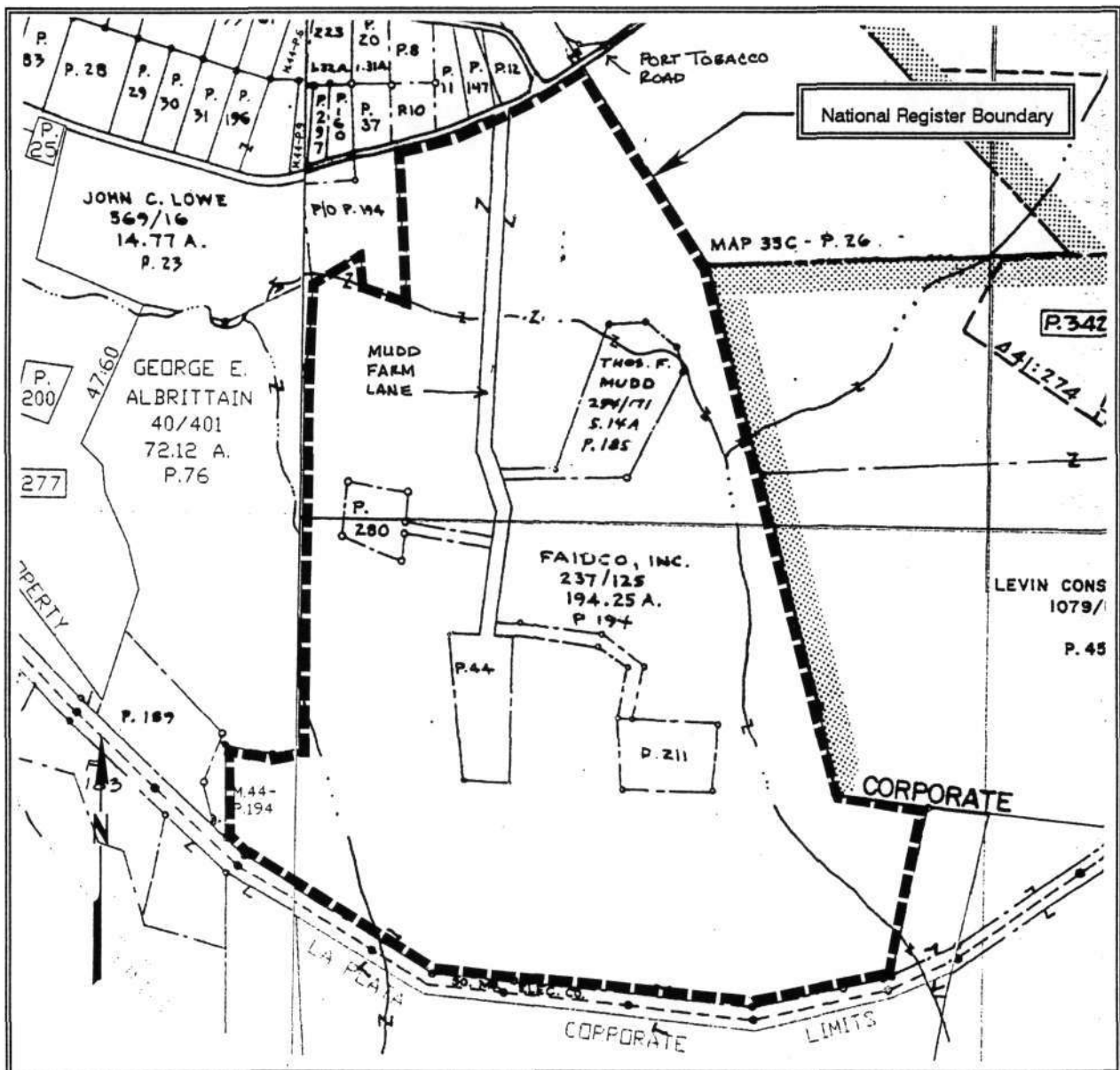
RESOURCE NAME: Idaho

SURVEY NO.: CH-166

ADDRESS: 9285-9350 Mudd Farm Lane, La Plata vicinity, Charles County

## 10. Geographical Data (Continued)

### National Register Boundary Map:





CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Idaho

SURVEY NO.: CH-166

ADDRESS: 9285-9350 Mudd Farm Lane, La Plata vicinity, Charles County

Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data Sheet

Historic Context:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization:

Western Shore

Chronological/Developmental Period Theme (s):

Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815  
Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870  
Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930  
Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Agriculture  
Architecture

RESOURCE TYPE:

Category (see Section 3 of survey form):

Building

Historic Environment (urban, suburban, village, or rural):

Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

Agriculture, Private Residence

Known Design Source (write none if unknown):

None

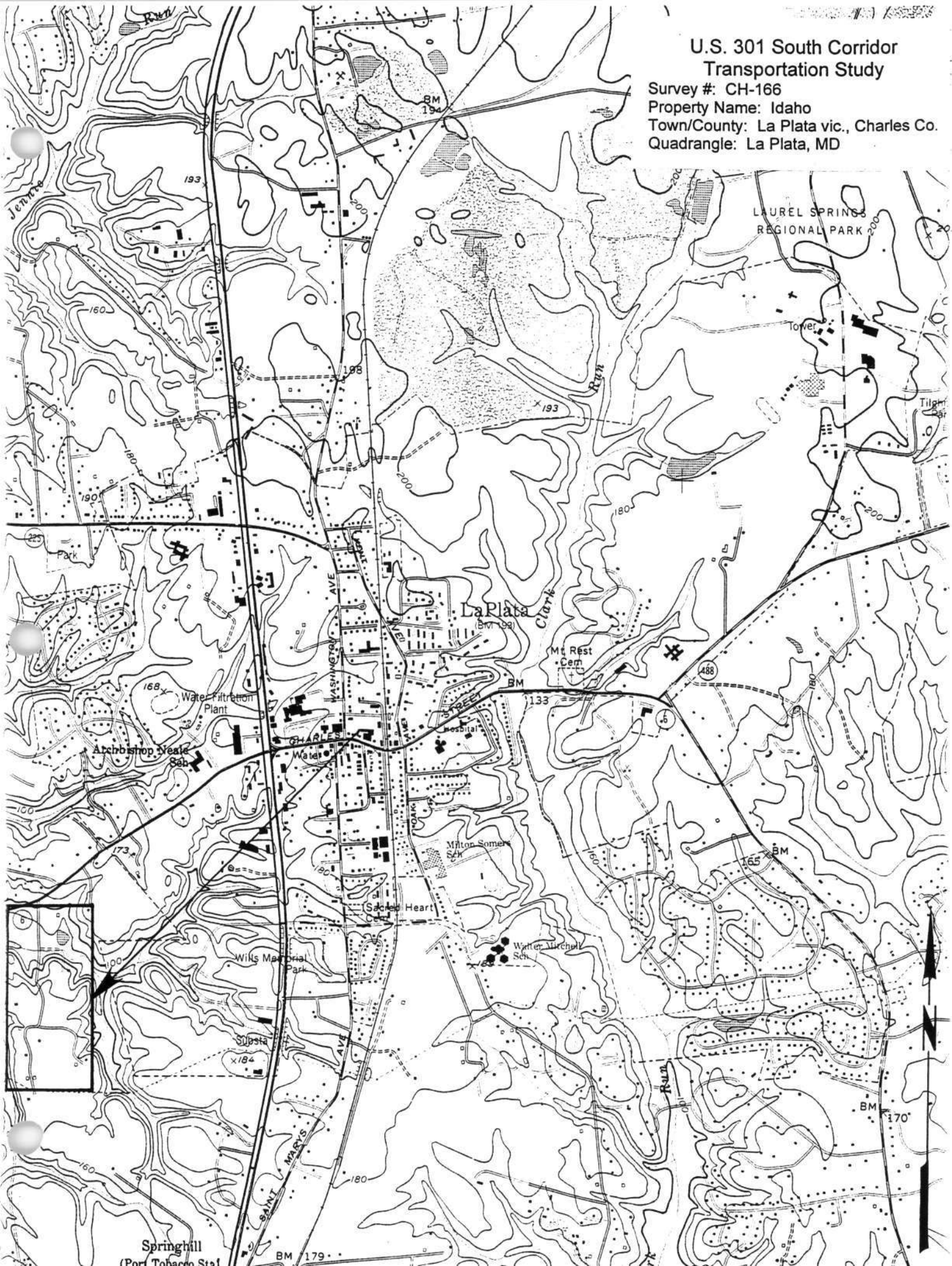
U.S. 301 South Corridor  
Transportation Study

Survey #: CH-166

Property Name: Idaho

Town/County: La Plata vic., Charles Co.

Quadrangle: La Plata, MD





1) CH-166

2) Idaho, 9350 Mudd Farm Lane

3) Charles Co, MD

4) Julie Darsie

5) I-99

6) MD SHPO

7) Mainhouse - NE corner - View SW

8) 1 of 18





- 1) CH-1166
- 2) Idaho, 9350 Mudd Farm Lane
- 3) Charles Co, MD
- 4) Julie Darsie
- 5) 1-99
- 6) MD SHPD
- 7) Main house - NW corner - View SE
- 8) 2 of 18



- 1) CH-166
- 2) Idaho, 9350 Mudd Farm Lane
- 3) Charles Co, MD
- 4) Julie Darsie
- 5) 1-99
- 6) MD SHPO
- 7) Main house - SW corner - View NE
- 8) 3 of 18



1) CH-166

2) Idaho, 9350 Mudd Farm Lane

3) Charles Co, MD

4) Julie Darsie

5) 1-99

6) MD SHPO

7) Main house - SE corner

8) 4 of 18





1) CH-166

2) Idaho, 9350 Mudd Farm Lane

3) Charles Co, MD

4) Julie Darsie

5) 1-99

6) MD SHPO

7) smokehouse - View SE

8) 5 of 18



- 1) CH-1166
- 2) Idaho, 9350 Mudd Farm Lane
- 3) Charles Co, MD
- 4) Julie Darsie
- 5) 1-99
- 6) MD SHPO
- 7) well head, Smokehouse - View NW
- 8) 6 of 18



DCH-166

2) Idaho, 9350 Mudd Farm Lane

3) Charles Co, MD

4) Julie Darsie

5) 1-99

6) MD SHPD

7) Tenant house - View NW

8) 17 of 18

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- 1) CH-166
- 2) Idaho, 9350 Mudd Farm Lane
- 3) Charles Co, MD
- 4) Julie Darsie
- 5) I-99
- 6) MD SHPO
- 7) Tenant house - View SW
- 8) 8 of 18



- 1) CH-1166
- 2) Idaho, 9350 Mudd Farm Lane
- 3) Charles Co, MD
- 4) Julie Darsie
- 5) 1-99
- 6) MD SHPO
- 7) Shed 2 - View SW
- 8) 9 of 18



- 1) CH-1666
- 2) Idaho, 9350 Mudd Farm Lane
- 3) Charles Co, MD
- 4) Julie Darsie
- 5) 1-99
- 6) MD SHP6
- 7) Dairy Barn - View SW
- 8) 10 of 18





- 1) CH-166
- 2) Idaho, 9350 Mudd Farm Lane
- 3) Charles Co, MD
- 4) Julie Darsie
- 5) 1-99
- 6) MOSHPD
- 7) Machine shed - View SW
- 8) 11 of 18



1) CH-166

2) Idaho, 9350 Mudd Farm Lane

3) Charles Co, MD

4) Julie Darsie

5) 1-99

6) MD SHPO

7) Shed 1 - View SW

8) 12 of 18



- 1) CH-166
- 2) Idaho, 9350 Mudd Farm Lane
- 3) Charles Co, MD
- 4) Julie Darsie
- 5) 1-99
- 6) MD SHPO
- 7) Tobacco Barn, View SW
- 8) 13 of 18



1) CH-166

2) IDAHO FARM, 9350 MUDD FARM LANE

3) CHARLES CO, MD

4) JULIE DARSIE

5) 1-99

6) MD SHPO

7) BARN ON PARCEL 44-194, VIEW E





- 1) CH- 1166
- 2) IDAHO FARM, 9350 MUDD FARM LANE
- 3) CHARLES Co, MD
- 4) JULIE DARSIE
- 5) 1-99
- 6) MDSHPO
- 7) PARCEL 44-185 (NON-CONTRIBUTING) - VIEW SE
- 8) 15 of 18



- 1) CH-166
- 2) IDAHO FARM, 9350 MUDD FARM LANE
- 3) CHARLES CO., MD
- 4) JULIE DARSIE
- 5) 1-99
- 6) MD SHPO
- 7) PARCEL 44-280 (NON-CONTRIBUTING) - VIEW NW
- 8) 16 of 18



1) CH-166

2) IDAHO FARM, 9356 MUDD FARM LANE

3) CHARLES Co, MD

4) JULIE DARSIE

5) 1-99

6) MD SHPO

7) PARCEL 44-211 (NON-CONTRIBUTING). VIEW SE

8) 17 of 18





DCH-166

- 2) DART FARM - 9350 MUDD FARM LINE
- 3) CHARLES CO
- 4) JULIE DARSIE
- 5) I-99
- 6) MD SHPO
- 7) BARN ON PARCEL 44-211 (NON-CONTRIBUTING) - VIEW SE
- 8) 18 of 18

CH-166  
Idaho  
La Plata  
Private

mid 19th century

This frame, two-story Victorian house was built by Judge Frederick Stone. While a member of Congress, Judge Stone visited the Idaho Territory. He was so impressed that he named his home and farm Idaho, which means in an Indian language, "Light on the Hill."